

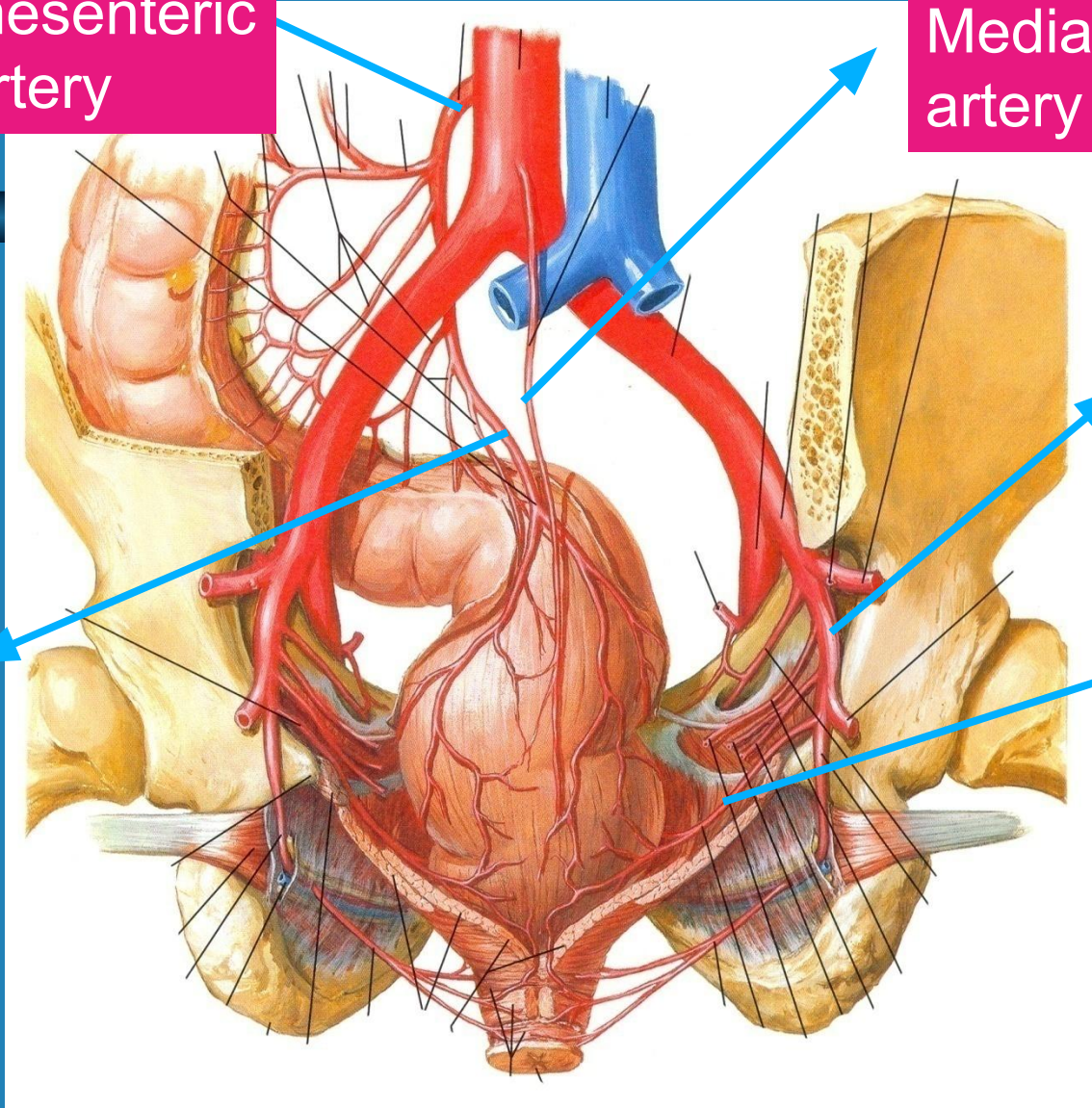
- 12-15cm in length, reflection is 6-8cm above anus.
- Upper 1/3 ant/lat covered by peritoneum, middle 1/3 only anteriorly covered, lower 1/3 completely retroperitoneal.



Arterial supply

Inferior mesenteric artery

Median sacral artery



Internal iliac artery

Superior Rectal artery

Middle rectal artery

Methods of examination

1. patient complaints
2. Inspection
3. digital investigation (per rectum)
4. rectal speculum
5. procto(sigmoido)scopy
6. fibrocolonoscopy
7. irrigoscopy

Rectal prolapse

The rectum is anchored in position by ligaments. When these ligaments weaken, the rectum can move out of its normal position, downward, and pass through the anus. This is called rectal prolapse.

Rate of rectal prolapse is 0.2 – 1.0 % from other surgical diseases.

Rectal prolapse appears in different age patients.

- Children 30 – 33%,
- 21-50 years adults – more than 50%.
- According to some authors, more than 70% of patients are males



Treatment

- 1. conservative (for children)
- 2. sclerotherapy
- 3. surgery procedure s:
 - techniques for narrowing of anus (Tirsh`s technigue)
 - plastic surgery of pelvis floor
 - resection of prolapsed rectum
 - recto-, or sigmopecsia (Kumel`s procedure)
 - combined methods.

Hemorrhoids

- ◎ Alternative Names
 - Rectal Lump
 - Piles
 - Lump in the Rectum
- ◎ Definition:
 - Dilated or enlarged veins in the lower portion of the rectum or anus.

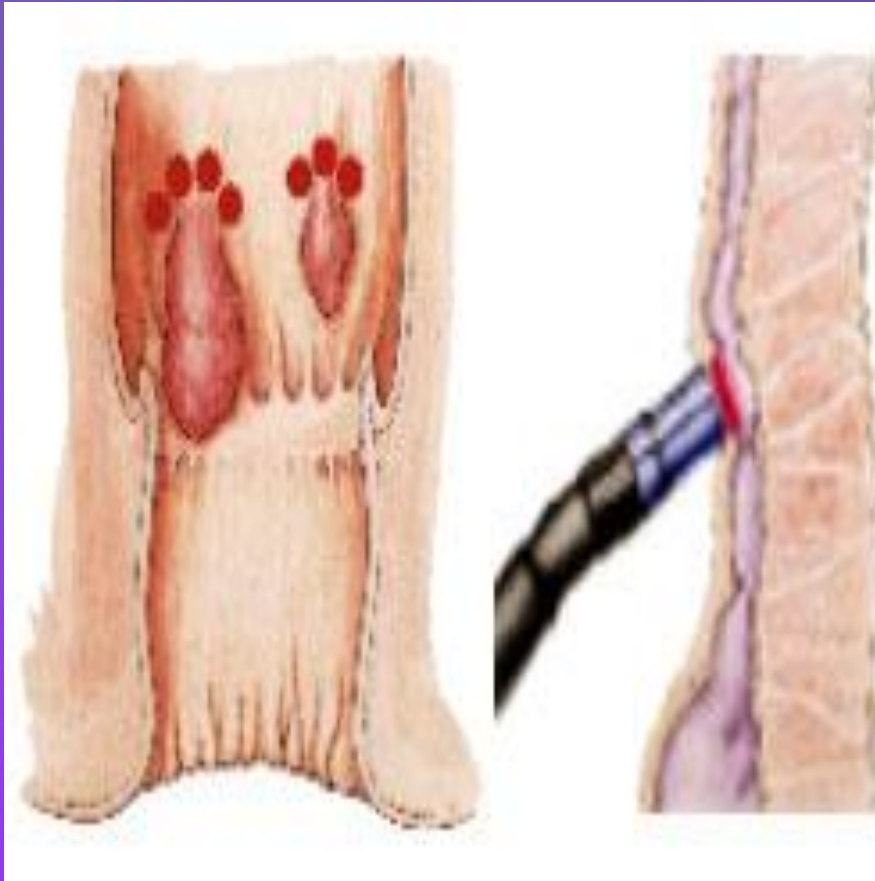


Sclerotherapy



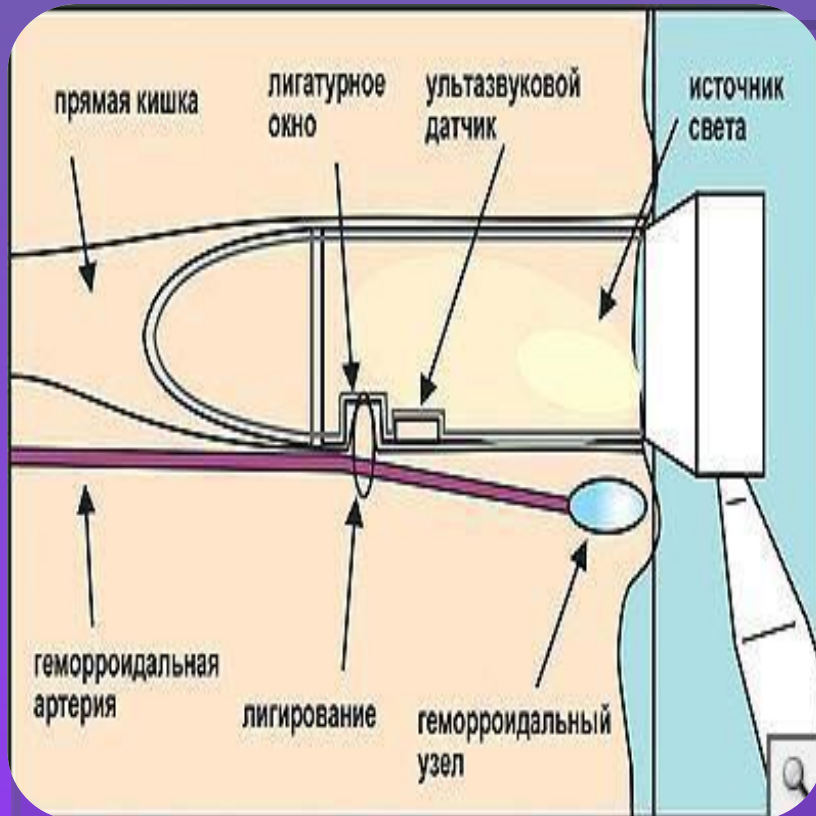
Injection of sclerosantes
into the hemorrhoids

Infrared photocoagulation



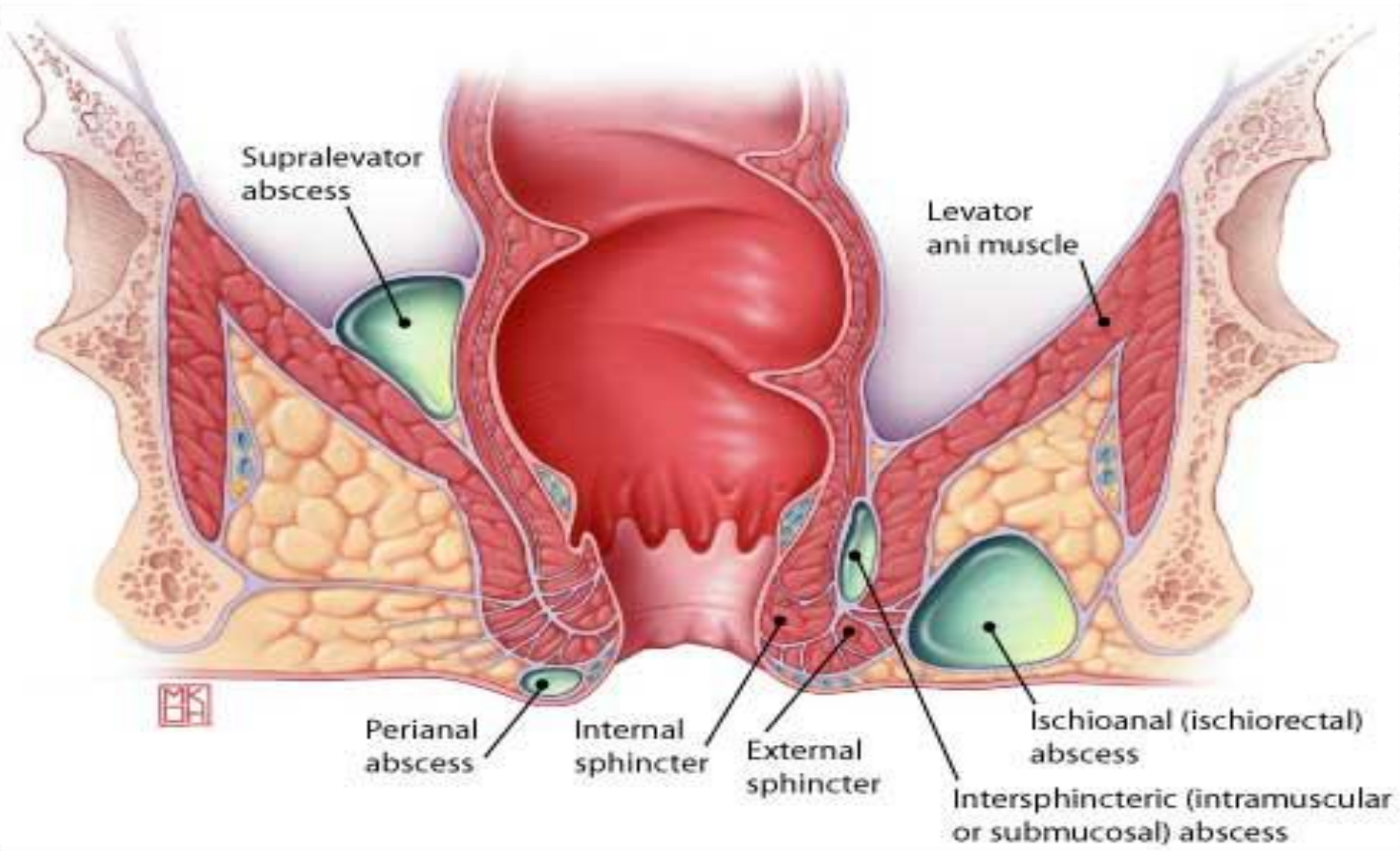
- Which follows to necrosis of hemorrhoids

Proximal ligation



- By this method artery supply of hemorrhoids is localized and liquated

Anorectal Abscess



Classification

